

HAZEL GREEN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

"Of a Noisy World, With News From All Nations Lumbering at His Back."

\$1.00 A YEAR, Always in Advance.

SEVENTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1891.

NUMBER 18.

ANNIHILATION

PRICES

GREAT STOCK TAKING SALE OF

CLOTHING

LOUIS & GUS STRAUS

PRICE CUT IN TWO.

READ OUR PRICES! READ OUR PRICES! READ OUR PRICES!

Our \$7.50 Suit, worth \$15. Our \$10 Suit, worth \$20.
Our \$15 Suit, worth \$30. Our \$20 Suit, worth \$40.
Our \$1 Undershirt, marked down to 50 Cents.
Our \$1 Drawers, marked down to 50 Cents.
Our \$2 Undershirt, marked down to \$1.
Our \$2 Drawers, marked down to \$1.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

All goods marked in Plain Figures. We will cut them in Half, which means 50 cents on the Dollar.

Good . Summer . Coats . at . 20 . Cents .

Men's Seersucker Coats 50 Cents.
Worth \$1.00.

This is an opportunity once in a lifetime. Remember you have the best assortment in Kentucky to select from.

Louis & Gus Straus!

Leading Clothiers of Lexington, Ky.

Winchester : Female : College.

Superior Facilities for the Higher Education of Young Ladies.

First-class in all appointments. Delightful Home. Central Location. Six Departments:

CLASSICS. ENGLISH. COMMERCIAL. SCIENTIFIC. MUSIC. ART.
New Buildings and Furniture. Terms Reasonable. Send for catalogue.
S. W. PEARCY, President.
WINCHESTER, KY.

ED MITCHELL,

DEALER IN:

Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, and a full line of Agricultural Implements.

VULCAN CHILLED PLOWS, (best made),
B. F. AVERY & SON'S STEEL PLOWS,
BALL, MITCHELL & CO.'S STEEL HILL-SIDE PLOWS,
IMPROVED MALTA DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOWS,
OLIVER CHILL AND SOUTH BEND PLOW REPAIRS,
STONDAKER NEW CLIMAX AND TIGER DISC HARROWS,
EVANS' 2-HORSE CORN PLANTERS,

The largest stock of Cook and Heating Stoves of any house in Eastern Kentucky.

Cutlery, Shears, and Builders' Hardware a Specialty.
East side S. Maysville Street, MT. STERLING, KY.

The English Kitchen

12 West Short Street, - LEXINGTON, KY.
A : Model : Restaurant : in : Almost : Every : Feature :
SEATING CAPACITY 150.

Fresh Oysters at all seasons. Blue Points, Saddle Rocks, New York Counts and Mobile Counts.

REGULAR MEALS 25 CENTS.

Meals to order at all hours. Delicacies of the season always on hand.
The most complete and modern kitchen in the State. Among the recent additions is a Miller Improved Range, the finest in the world, with eighteen fires, six steaming appliances, two large broilers, and hot and cold water reservoirs. This range will cook anything from a half a beef to a tit-bit of sweetbread, and is the only one of the kind in Kentucky.
A hearty welcome and the most courteous treatment to all.
GUS LUGART, Proprietor.

Judge Swango's Exegesis of the New Constitution.

The following are a few of the reasons that cause me to fully endorse and advocate the adoption of the new Constitution:

1. It recognizes God in the preamble, which the old one does not.
2. It does not contain any slavery clause.
3. It provides for only one election each year.
4. It provides that no Representative district shall embrace more than two counties.
5. It limits the Legislature to sixty days sessions and no more.
6. It prohibits local legislation on any subject that a general law will cover.
7. It cuts Commonwealth Attorneys' fees down from \$2,500 to \$500.
8. It makes Sheriffs elected for four years and then ineligible for re-election.
9. It authorizes the Legislature to provide for the assessment of property by the Justices of the Peace, if it so prefers.
10. It authorizes the offices of Sheriff and Jailor to be consolidated.
11. It forbids that any public officer shall receive more than \$5,000 each year as salary.
12. It requires all towns of the same grade to be governed by the same laws.
13. It abolishes the two Appellate Court systems, and provides for only one.
14. It abolishes all the Common Pleas, Criminal and Chancery Courts, and makes one system of courts—the Circuit.
15. It gives us enough Circuit Courts to attend to all business promptly.
16. It provides that there shall be but one Justice of the Peace in each precinct, and not more than eight nor less than three in any county.
17. It gives the Legislature the right to have the fiscal affairs of counties attended to by Commissioners to be elected by the people of the county.
18. It provides for a secret official ballot in voting.
19. It disqualifies for office those who secure it by corruption, or by force or fraud, either in a convention or at the election.
20. It provides that no whiskey shall be sold on election day.
21. It prohibits any franchise to be granted longer than twenty years.
22. The exemptions from taxes are fixed on every housekeeper alike so they are not subject to change.
23. Every housekeeper will have household goods and other personal property exempt from taxation to the amount of \$250.
24. The taxation must be uniform. Banks must pay local taxes the same as individuals.
25. No officer is allowed to use public money for his own private use.
26. No county or town can take stock in any corporation, except to build turnpikes and bridges.
27. It provides that the poll tax shall never be more than \$1.50, a relief to the poor man.
28. It requires an efficient system of free schools to always be maintained.
29. It prevents beyond all question the probability of mixed schools, and requires separate schools for white and black.
30. It secures to the colored children their pro rata portion of the school money.
31. It adds \$600,000 to our permanent school fund.
32. It prevents school funds from being used in sectarian schools.
33. It confines corporations to business for which they are organized.
34. It prevents corporations from using watered stock.
35. It prevents railroads from discriminating in contracts with different parties.
36. It prevents free passes to public officers.
37. It prevents and prohibits all pools and monopolies.
38. It prevents the consolidating of railroads and competing lines.
39. It makes it a felony for any bank officer to receive deposits after he knows of its insolvency.
40. It subjects railroad property to execution the same as individuals, so that debt against them can be collected.
41. It prevents railroads from charging more for a short than a longer haul.
42. It prohibits lotteries.
43. It requires that public officers shall be docked of pay for failing to discharge their duties.
44. It provides for all wage earners to be paid in lawful money.
45. It lets the public printing to the lowest bidder.
46. It cuts the grand jury down to twelve instead of sixteen.
47. It provides for a verdict of nine to six in civil cases.
48. It places a limitation on Virginia land claims.
49. It provides for a House of Refuge for young offenders.
50. It requires convicts to be worked inside the walls and not to compete with honest labor.
51. It settles all disputes of the Capital local.
52. It lessens the annual expense of the Commonwealth over \$100,000.
53. It prevents the Legislature from refunding any money legally paid into the State Treasury.
54. It will tax at least \$90,000,000 of property that is now exempt.

55. It will reduce the rate of taxation.
56. It taxes no property of the poor man that is not now taxed.
57. It increases the taxes of the wealthy and reduces it on the poor.
58. It takes the power from the Legislature to waste people's money by extravagance and unjust appropriations.
59. It provides for a uniformity of all laws that all may be governed by the same laws.
60. It provides that no county shall create a debt without payment of same being provided for.
61. It provides no hardship on the poor man.
62. It provides for an open clause by which the people may add to or take from without another Constitutional Convention.
63. It is the Constitution of the people and for the people and allows no man or set of men any special privileges or advantages over any other in this Commonwealth.
64. It provides for a general liquor law so that all counties, districts, cities or towns desiring it may have a local option law of the same effect.
65. It limits the tax rate of all cities, towns and counties.
66. It prohibits any law from being enacted except by calling the ayes and nays.
67. It prevents any public money from being used for any purpose other than that for which it was raised.
68. It requires monthly investigation of the State Treasurer's accounts.
69. It breaks up all cliques and rings at Frankfort by declaring all State officers ineligible except Auditor, and he for only one term. Respectfully,
G. B. SWANGO.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made at Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

NEWS NOTES.

—Grasshoppers of the locust species in immense numbers are destroying crops in Colorado.

—Near Columbia, Ky., Tyler Gorman from ambush shot and killed Tyler Gorman. Grant is in jail.

—The story that an English syndicate had secured control of America's glucose manufacturing is denied.

—One of Forepaugh's lions escaped from his cage at Rock Island, Ill., and 6,000 persons were panic stricken.

—Lightning struck the Bimel-Zandish chain works at St. Mary's, Ohio, and seventy employes knocked speechless.

—All the street railway employes at Toledo, Ohio, struck one day last week, and as a consequence no cars were run.

—At Middleborough, Ky., Dennis Johnson, proprietor of a notorious saloon, resisted the police and shot two of them.

—An express train was robbed near Texarkana, Texas, last week, by one man single handed, but only a small amount of valuables taken.

—As the result of an old quarrel, Dr. F. W. Wise stabbed death Herman Truesdale, a mine boss, at Peach Orchard, Ky. Wise escaped.

—The Olympian Springs, in Bath county, Ky., were sold last week by the Master Commissioner to F. S. Allen, the Sharpshooter banker, for \$10,500.

—A free fight occurred in a Louisville (Ky.) beer garden, and Ad Shane was fatally stabbed. Tom Harrington was arrested and identified as the man who did the stabbing.

—Near Travlers Rest, Owsley county, Ky., John Bates was shot and mortally wounded by Jacob Lynch. Bates was unarmed and begging for peace when he was shot. Lynch is at large.

—Near Russellville, Ky., the entire family of J. H. Corns, a well-to-do farmer, are dangerously ill from drinking poisoned milk. No cause known for any one to have given the poison.

An Important Correction.

Through a piece of gross carelessness the card of P. R. Phillips, in our Fair catalogue reads, "with J. M. Robinson & Co." and it should read "with Carter Bros. & Co." We hope all interested will note the correction, and make due allowance for a rush of work night and day for a month past.

A Never Failing Remedy.

MERIDIAN, the only permanent cure for all forms of headache and neuralgia, relieves the pain in from 15 to 30 minutes. For sale on positive guarantee at THE HERALD office, or sent postpaid by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents a box.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE FROM CENTRAL KENTUCKY

TO ALL PORTS NORTH, EAST, WEST

AND SOUTHWEST. FAST LINE BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND CINCINNATI.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1891.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 Daily Express	No. 5 Daily Express	No. 3 Accom. Daily	No. 6 Accom. Daily
Cincinnati.....	8 10 am	8 00 pm	3 00 pm	
Covington.....	8 18 am	8 08 pm	3 06 pm	
Paris.....	8 18 am	10 23 pm	6 10 pm	
Lexington.....	12 10 pm	11 00 pm	7 40 pm	
Winchester.....	11 25 am		6 15 pm	
Richmond.....	12 10 pm		7 05 pm	
Livingston.....	1 35 pm		7 58 pm	
Corbin.....	4 30 pm			
Middleborough.....	7 35 pm			
Cumberland Gap.....	7 50 pm			
Corbin.....	4 50 pm			
Williamsburg.....	5 45 pm			
Jefferson.....	6 20 pm			
Richmond.....	7 50 pm			
Lancaster.....	4 45 pm			
Stanford.....	5 20 pm			
NORTH BOUND.				
Stanford.....	7 00 am			
Lancaster.....	7 50 am			
Richmond.....	10 15 am			
Jefferson.....	8 15 am			
Williamsburg.....	8 50 am			
Corbin.....	9 35 am			
Cumberland Gap.....	10 15 am			
Middleborough.....	6 58 am			
Corbin.....	9 25 am			
Livingston.....	11 05 am			
Richmond.....	6 05 am	12 46 pm		
Winchester.....	6 55 am	1 40 pm		
Paris.....	7 45 am	2 35 pm		
Lexington.....	7 00 am	2 00 pm		
Paris.....	7 53 am	2 45 pm	4 25 pm	
Covington.....	8 50 am	3 40 pm	5 27 pm	
Cincinnati.....	10 15 am	4 45 pm	6 45 pm	

W. L. MUNSON, Trav. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, Ohio.
S. R. KNOTT, Trav. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.
General Offices, Louisville, Ky.
S. F. B. MORSE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Office, Chamber of Commerce Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

No. 2. Daily to all points except Rowland Division, which is daily except Sunday.
Runs daily from Lexington to Cincinnati.

No. 3. Runs daily.
No. 4. Runs daily from all stations except the Rowland Division, which is daily except Sunday.

No. 5. Daily except Sunday.
No. 6. Daily between Cincinnati and Lexington.

No. 2 and 6 make connections at Winchester, Pa., and S. M. V. E. D.

No. 2. Carries through cars from Cincinnati to Middleborough and Cumberland Gap and all intermediate stations, and runs daily.

IN EFFECT MAY 18th, 1891.

OLD KENTUCKY ROUTE.

Newport News & Mississippi Valley Co. (K. D.)

WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, OLD POINT & THE SEASIDE, And all Eastern Cities.

The Direct Line to LEXINGTON, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, CHATTANOOGA, MEMPHIS, And all Points West and Northwest, and South and Southwest.

EAST BOUND.	Express Daily	Fast M ^t Accom. Daily	Ex. Sun. ex. Sun.
Lexington.....	6 15 pm	7 35 am	5 45 pm
Winchester.....	7 00 pm	8 25 am	7 10 pm
Mc. Sterling.....	7 30 pm	8 52 am	7 45 pm
Olive Hill.....	9 03 pm	10 40 am	10 00 pm
Ashland.....	10 30 pm	12 20 pm	
Cattletown.....	10 45 pm	12 30 pm	
Huntington.....	11 07 pm	12 50 pm	
WEST BOUND.			
Huntington.....	1 20 pm	6 00 am	
Winchester.....	1 30 pm	6 25 am	
Ashland.....	1 50 pm	6 37 am	
Olive Hill.....	3 03 pm	8 29 am	4 00 am
Mc. Sterling.....	4 45 pm	10 12 am	
Winchester.....	4 58 pm	11 15 am	7 15 am
Lexington.....	5 30 pm	12 05 pm	8 05 am

LIMITED VENTURELLE EXPRESS runs daily and has Ventured Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Louisville, Lexington, Washington, New York and Old Point Comfort. This train is made part of the Great North Atlantic.

F. F. V.

East of Huntington on the C. & O. route.

Fast MAIL TRAIN runs daily except Sunday between Lexington and Huntington. Make direct connections at Huntington with C. & O. At Ashland with R. V. Ry. At Winchester with K. R. Ry. north and south bound, and at Lexington with L. & N. Ry. and C. & N. O. A. T. P. Railroads. At Lexington with L. & N. Ry. in connection, daily except Sunday. Connects at Winchester to and from K. C. points, and at Lexington with L. & N. Ry. Louisville. For full information in regard to Rates, Routes, etc., apply to any Agent of this or connecting lines, or to H. E. HUNTINGTON, C. L. BROWN, V. F. and G. M. G. P. A. LEXINGTON, KY. G. W. BARNES, G. A. HARRISON, G. A. Lexington, Ky. G. A. Ashland, Ky.

THE RAJAHS' TREASURE.

An Interesting Story of a Soldier's Gratitude.

[Written for This Paper.]



THE shades of evening had fallen over the turbulent and swiftly-running waters of the river Hooghly, an offshoot of the mighty and sacred Ganges, but the hush and quiet which in most places follow the close of day were here wanting, for the bark of junks in the jungles which lined the banks, the shrill shrieks of nocturnal birds as they winged their flight over the muddy stream, added to the hum of human voices, which were wafted from the city of Palaces, combined to produce a series of sounds that grated harshly upon the ear of a stranger.

A myriad of lights shone from the native boats, as they darted hither and thither between the shipping and the shore.

On board the numerous vessels which lay moored side by side, all work had been suspended, and their crews had either sought repose after the arduous labors of the day or becalmed themselves in the oriental metropolis to enjoy a sailor's carousal.

On one noble ship, however, the scene was different. Her quarter-deck and rails were brilliantly illuminated by the coxes of fifty brightly colored lanterns, little beneath the "after" awning two long tables groined beneath the weight of the most luxurious and delicate viands of the east.

As the steward of the vessel, assisted by several native waiters, completed the arrangements for the banquet the captain emerged from his cabin and walked toward the gangway. He was just in time to greet a party of ladies and gentlemen whose boat he had just launched the side.

Proudly the master welcomed his friends to the deck of his beautiful craft, but scarcely had he finished the greeting or other arrivals claimed his attention.

It was a motley procession, that poured over the rail.

There was the European merchant in conventional evening dress, accompanied by wife and daughters arrayed in the richest attire.

Then came the Hindoo banker, stately in his magnificent robes and turban, glittering with costly gems. Next followed the Mohammedan, perhaps a little less grandly dressed than his predecessor, yet presenting a fine appearance, while the Parsee in his long, conical, bishop-shaped hat, flowing cloak of figured satin, and wide silken trousers, came next to the forenoon to do honor to the American captain.

Each guest was followed by his own servant, whose duty it was to wait on his master, and him alone. To a novice the arrangement at table would have seemed very strange, but in this land of caste it excited no comment. Each seat took their allotted places at the festal board, while before the group of



PROUDLY THE MASTER WELCOMED HIS FRIENDS.

Hindoes were laid utensils that had never been touched, save by people of their own kind, and the contents of the various dishes were wholly of the vegetable kingdom and had not been defiled by contact with the hand of either Mussulman or Christian.

Despite, however, this peculiar estrangement among the party there was no lack of merriment, for all were familiar with the customs of the country. Wit and repartee sparkled as freely like the wine in the fragile glasses, and the American commander was overwhelmed with congratulations upon his good fortune in possessing so fine a vessel.

"It is a fine matter that puzzles me, captain," observed a fine-looking European gentleman, who was seated at the left hand of the host, "and that is why you, an American, should have named this beautiful palace of yours 'The Rajah's Treasure.' It certainly sounds oriental, and is very pleasing to our ears."

"Is, indeed, oriental," was the reply, and the reason for the name being this name is because my possession of her is due to an oriental; that is, primarily."

"How is that, captain?" called out the European ladies and gentlemen in chorus, while the dark, mellow eyes of the natives were turned interestedly toward the host, in expectancy of the story.

"It may not be fitting for me to relate the narrative at this time," began the captain, apologetically, "for it might call some unpleasant memories to many of my respected guests, as it touches upon the dark days of India which you all so well remember."

"The Capt. Sahib need have no fear of wounding the feelings of his servants," remarked one of the Hindoos present. "Those times have passed, and the strife, which rankled in the breasts of the Nepoy and Englishman, is no more. Let my beloved lord and master speak."

"Then I will tell you," went on the captain, "for it is an interesting story. I was a poor orphan lad in my own country, and was forced to turn to the sea as a means of livelihood. Slowly, very slowly, I crawled up the ladder of my chosen profession until I reached the position of chief officer, and in such capacity I have visited these shores many times. But although, as was admitted by American merchants, I was well qualified to fill a higher station, yet, alas! none was opened to me, as I lacked the means to purchase a captain's share in a vessel."

It was on one voyage, when I had become almost discouraged and begun to feel that I was destined to live and die a mate that something most singular happened to me. On leaving Boston with a cargo of rice for this port the captain informed me that we had among our men a man whom he had allowed to work his passage to Calcutta, remarking at the same time: 'He is one, I think, who has seen better days, and I wish to reward him for things as easy for him as the discipline of the ship will allow.'"

"Captain, I pray you," broke in a military-looking gentleman who was seated on the speaker's right hand, "do not continue."

"But, colonel, our friends are anxious for the story," was the reply, which, however, was heard only by a few present. Then aloud: "At the first opportunity, when well out to sea, I had a long talk with the man who had taken this means to reach his home in the east. That he was a true gentleman I saw at a glance, and was much interested in his past history, which he saw fit to reveal to me."

"I shielded him from the hardships of a sailor's life as much as lay in my power, for I felt grieved to find a man fitted to fill an exalted position brought down to such a low level by circumstances over which he had no control. The seamen, however, did not take kindly to their more delicate shipmate, and I am afraid that many times during the passage, and now, as I think, in making his life miserable."

"One night when about a week's sail from the mouth of the river Hooghly, I was startled by the cry of 'man overboard' and hurrying to the rail of the vessel, I looked over the side, and saw the form of some poor unfortunate being swept past."

"Hard down your helm! Back your main tops! Lower away the boat, I called quickly, and then sprang to the rescue. The man, whom I thought I recognized in that one hasty glance to be my protegee."

"A few strokes and I had reached him, and found that I had not been mistaken. My surprise was quickly changed to joy when I heard him call in a cheery voice: 'Do not mind me, Mr. Boleyn. I am a good swimmer—but look out for that villain who tried to murder me, he is somewhere near—and I shall have the brave fellow struck out boldly for the vessel which had now 'rounded to.' I was horrified for an instant as the meaning of his words flashed into my mind, but seeing a human head come to the surface close at hand, I was reassured to the situation and reaching forth, grasped the miscreant by the hair, and with a vigorous movement threw him upon his back, keeping him afloat, at arm's length as best I could. In a few moments, though it seemed hours, the boat reached us, we were picked up, and imagine my joy at seeing seated upon a thwart, our 'deck passenger.' When we reached the vessel, the captain, who had just returned from his tour on board, and you will not be surprised that the first order I issued was to put the would-be assassin in double irons."

"After that, until we reached port, the man whom I had sprung overboard to save, lived with us aft in the cabin. Upon arriving at Calcutta, the singular character whom we had brought from America approached the skipper, and said: 'Captain, I wish you to let me run with me into the country, and I will give you my word that he shall return to you with full pay for his time, and the money for my passage. For, as you see, I am in India, I am by no means a pauper.'"

"The captain at first demurred, but at length gave his consent, and we at once started for the hill region. I will not tell you the exact reason for which we were bound to suffice it to know that it was not far from the famous city of Lucknow."

"When well upon the road, my friend revealed to me a most wonderful story that would excite any told in the Arabian Nights. My companion had been a captain in a company of foot during the Sepoy rebellion and it had been his good fortune to rescue from the hands of his justly-in-

censed soldiers the persons of the wife and infant son of a most powerful rajah. Although the husband was in the field, with many followers, against the British, the captain secreted his gentle captive and her charge and kept them in seclusion until the storm of war was passed—he feared their fate if allowed to fall into the possession of his own countrymen."

"When, however, the native prince laid down his arms, took the oath of allegiance to the English crown and through the magnanimity of the governor general was reinstated in his own province, my companion then hastened to deliver up to the great potentate his loved ones, whom the rajah had mourned as dead."

"When the chief heard the story of his consort, how she had been cared for and protected by the noble foreigner, his gratitude and generosity knew no bounds and he lavished fabulous wealth upon the preserver of his child and heir."

"A very small portion of the treasure allotted to the soldier he took at that time and resigning his position in the army proceeded to America, where, unfortunately, he entered into speculation, and lost all. Not wishing to send to his Hindoo benefactor, he preferred to work his way to India and call in



"ALLOW ME TO PRESENT TO YOU MY FRIEND AND BENEFCTOR."

person for the balance of the wealth which the native prince had conferred upon him, and which had been set aside awaiting the captain's order—and it was to obtain this that we were making the journey."

"When I saw the royal reception awaiting my companion by the rajah's household my heart sank within me for shame at the remembrance of how I had been treated by the low-minded seamen on board our vessel."

"But when I saw the royal reception awaiting my companion by the rajah's household my heart sank within me for shame at the remembrance of how I had been treated by the low-minded seamen on board our vessel."

"After an instant's profound silence loud calls were heard for the colonel, who, rising to his feet, remarked with emotion:

"Kind friends, did you know what this gentleman did for me when he thought I was but a poor outcast on the sea? Would you consider I had not a small part of a man had I not been bestowed upon him some portion of the rajah's treasure."

MAHLTON DOWLING.

DEAD LETTERS.

How They Are Handled and Finally Disposed of.

Letters that are misdirected or only partially addressed are turned over to a lady operator who has acquired skill by long practice, and is familiar with the name of every city, town, village and hamlet in the civilized world, the contents of all the directories published in this country and in Europe.

She knows that William Jones lives on a certain street in San Francisco as well as the carrier does that delivers the mail in Williams district, and as John T. Brown lives at a certain number on a certain street in San Francisco, the letter is sent to him.—Philadelphia Times.

Experience has taught the woman that nine chances to one the letter is for some other town in the same section of the country, and as John T. Brown lives at a certain number on a certain street in San Francisco, the letter is sent to him.—Philadelphia Times.

"The less sense a fool has the more sense he takes to manage him.—Athenian Globe.

TALKING CANARIES.

Feathered Pets that Learned the Language of Their Proud Owners.

It seems almost incredible that a canary could be taught to speak; nevertheless, there have been well authenticated cases in which this seemingly impossible feat has been accomplished.

The most notable instance was that of a canary exhibited in London in 1858, and it had a most remarkable history. Its parents had previously successfully reared several broods, but in the early part of the year in question hatched out but one of four eggs. Strange to say, they entirely neglected the little one, and immediately rebuilt a nest over it. The owners of the bird accidentally discovered this fact, and removed the forsaken one almost dead. It was placed in flannel by the fire, and after the greatest attention was restored and nursed by hand. The fact of its being treated in this manner, separated from all other birds, caused it to become very familiar with its foster parents and its first singing notes were entirely different from those of the ordinary canaries. Being continually addressed in endearing terms by its mistresses, it astonished her one day by suddenly repeating the words "Kissie! Kissie!" This became an everyday occurrence, and from time to time other terms were added to the vocabulary. For hours together, except during the moulting season, this extraordinary bird would call out in tones almost as clear as if uttered by a human voice such sentences as "Dear sweet Titchie!" the name given to it by its mistresses—"Miss Minnie!" "Kiss me, dear Minnie!" "Kissie! Kissie! Kissie, sweet little Titchie!" "Kiss me, dear Titchie!" "Sweet Titchie!" It also developed a faculty for whistling, the first bar of "God Save the Queen" being its favorite air.

Another talking canary is said to have been exhibited in London in 1858, but all authorities agree that it was in no way equal to the one described. Gray, the noted poet, gives a very minute account of a canary owned by one who kept a coffee house in Pall Mall, London, and states that this bird could whistle no less than twenty different tunes.

The noted Lady Sandwich was a great lover of birds, and during the wonderful performance of this canary became very anxious to possess it. She accordingly deputized her friend Lord Peterborough to purchase it. He proceeded to the coffee house and made overtures to the owner, offering a large sum of money for her feathered pet. The woman steadfastly refused, saying she was well-to-do, and would not part with it under any circumstances.

Peterborough, however, in conversation, watched the bird with the greatest attention, and took note of all its marks and other distinguishing features. Seeing his errand was a fruitless one, he determined to obtain his ends by deceit, and after a long search succeeded in purchasing a bird which was a counterpart of the one coveted. Shortly after the first interview he sauntered into the coffee-house, and when a favorable opportunity presented itself slipped the wrong bird into the cage, the right one into his pocket, and hastened to Lady Sandwich's domicile. This was about the time of the revolution, and many months later he dropped into the coffee-house, and seeing the substituted bird still hanging in its accustomed place, remarked to the proprietor:

"A dear good woman, I guess you have often regretted your refusal of the money I offered you for that bird."

"Money!" exclaimed the old lady; "no, nor ten times that amount would I ever persuade me to part with the dear little creature. Why? for my lordship will believe me, as sure as I'm a Christian, its a fact that the poor bird has moped and never opened its pretty lips since the day that the poor king was reared."

It is almost needless to state that his lordship did not disabuse her mind of this notion and she probably died firmly in the belief of the remarkable feat of her pet.—Detroit Free Press.

—And Jennie Blushed.—Old Gentleman—"Where is that book called 'Don't?' Anyone know?" Bobby—"I think it is in the parlor. You are reading it last night to Mr. Spence, aren't you, Jennie?" Jennie—"Why no, Bobby. Why do you think so?" Bobby—"Cause I heard you saying 'Don't' a good many times."—Boston Herald.

—Rudyard Kipling still continues in poor health and will shortly return to India. In the meantime his dramatic partner in partnership with Mr. George Alexander, the manager of the St. James theater, London, to give him a commission to write a comedy, which will eventually be produced at that house.

—New York city consumes between two and three million eggs every day. They are drawn not only from New York state, but from several of the neighboring states, and from a dozen western states, including Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Iowa. The first-named state is said to produce a larger number of eggs than any other state in the Union.

—At Anson, Me., a black bear walked up to the house of Daniel Abbott, looked in at the sitting-room window, and then proceeded to inspect the pig-pen and sheep-fold.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Rye Cakes: Four tablespoonsful of flour, four tablespoonsful of rye flour, one pint of milk, two eggs. Bake in gempans.—Good Housekeeping.

—Brown Flour: This is very useful to thicken gravy and give it a brown color. Put your flour in a bowl and set it over a moderate fire, stir it all the time till it is brown, but do not let it scorch, as it will communicate an unpleasant taste to the gravy. When it is cool put it in a jar for future use.—Boston Budget.

—For pine apple ice peel one ripe juicy pineapple and shred it with a fork; pour over it one pint of white sugar; stir well together and let it stand one hour and a half; mash the mixture and strain off the juice through a wire strainer; add one pint of water and the juice of an orange just before freezing.

—Ginger Pudding: One cup butter, one cup sugar, one cup molasses, four eggs, one ounce ground ginger, one ounce baking powder, two cups flour. Sift baking powder with the flour and add other ingredients to form a batter. Pour into a dish and steam over boiling water until dry, about an hour. Place in the oven till perfectly baked and serve with butter sauce.—Detroit Free Press.

—Velvet Cakes: Three cupsful of sugar; one cupful of butter, beaten to a cream; add the whites and yolks of six eggs, beaten separately and thoroughly; two tablespoonsful of sweet milk; one-half teaspoon cream tartar; one-quarter teaspoon soda, or one teaspoonful baking powder, sifted with one package of cornstarch; one teaspoonful lemon-juice. Bake in cup-cake pans.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Spanish Butter: To a wineglassful of rosewater add half an ounce of isinglass and six bitter almonds blanched and sliced, let it stand in a bowl for an hour, then add half a pint of cream, the yolks of three beaten eggs and half a cupful of sugar; cook carefully until thick, then stir until cold; rub a mold with rosewater, and pour in the butter and set on ice to become firm.—Boston Herald.

—Fruit Salad: Put a box of gelatine to soak in one pint of cold water for one hour. Add one pint of boiling water, two cupsful of granulated sugar, juice of three lemons and three oranges, let it come to a boil, and when cooler pour over layer of sliced bananas, white grapes and pineapple, first a layer of fruit, then of the gelatine, for your dish is not to be set at once. Whip up sweet cream, season with sugar and a very little pineapple; when ready for the table, put the whipped cream on the salad.—Housekeeper.

The kitchen can be disposed of to very good advantage by making it into soap. It need not be much trouble if you will proceed as follows: Fry out bits of beef and other fat and waste grease, and strain out the oil and set it aside. Whip up sweet cream, season with sugar and a very little pineapple; when ready for the table, put the whipped cream on the salad.—Housekeeper.

FOR SUMMER COSTUMES.

Pretty Combinations in Silks, Net and Laces.

The revival of sheer very thin batistes in combinations has already been noted. Paris dress-makers use this transparent fabric over lavender or mauve silk, trimming it with a new insertion made of six rows of baby ribbon of the same color that woven on cross-hatched of thin silk which hold the rows apart that the silk may show in the spaces between. The round bodice of batiste gathered on the shoulders is drawn down to shirring at the waist line, and finished below with ten bars of batiste lined with lavender silk. Loops of baby-ribbon edge the V front of the bodice, and are set in many rows at the top, making a ruche. A band of the ribbon insertion laid upon mauve silk panels, one inch wide, each shirred, and comes down the front to meet in a point at the shirring. The very large sleeves drop from the top, and are close on the forearm, where they are banded with the ribbon trimming. The straight skirt has five rows of insertion down the front and sides, and is mounted on a foundation of mauve silk with pinked flounces at the foot.

White dotted flower and designs of fruits and leaves, one especially gay having clusters of red cherries with their dark green leaves. Other lavas, with China blue inch stripes alternating with white inch stripes, are shaded with white point d'esprit lace used as bretelles on the bodice and as insertions in ruffles that form a cost rail and flounces on the skirt.

Watercolor designs of baskets of flowers rival the bow-knot patterns on new India silks, gauzes and nets—pale baskets and laces for flounces as well. Baskets of roses and forge-me-nots are overthrown on cream white gauze, the flowers and leaves are in white, violets and carnations are heaped in yellowish baskets on black India silks. Jetted baskets embroidered in fine-cut beads are on thin-meshed black nets, while heavier nets have the baskets, signs worn in them.—Harper's Bazar.

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, - - - Editor.

HAZEL GREEN, KY.

FRIDAY, - July 24, 1891.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOHN YOUNG BROWN,
Of Henderson County.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
MITCHELL C. ALFORD,
Of Bell County.

For Attorney General,
WILLIAM J. HENDRICK,
Of Fleming County.

For Auditor,
LUKE C. NORMAN,
Of Boone County.

For Treasurer,
HENRY S. HALE,
Of Graves County.

For Register of the Land Office,
GREEN BERRY SWANGO,
Of Wolfe County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
ED PORTER THOMPSON,
Of Owen County.

For Clerk of Court of Appeals,
ABRAM ADDAMS,
Of Harrison County.

For Senator 34th District,
JOHN S. HARGIS,
Of Breathitt county.

A Constitutional Conundrum.
If the railroads are so anxious for the defeat of the Constitution, as its friends claim they are, why is it that Col. Bennett Young, who has built more miles of railroad in this State than any other man, is doing all he can to secure its adoption?—Falmouth Democrat.

Last Notice and Fair Warning.
We have heretofore notified all persons that we will not do any further credit business. We need money to meet our debts, and those indebted to us must pay, and not one cent's worth more will be extended to any one who owes us as much as one cent now. This is emphatic and final and we will not honor any more "orders," respectively.
J. T. DAY & Co.

They Got What They Wanted.
Under the new Constitution the Railroad Commission may authorize roads to charge less for a longer distance than for a shorter, and they may relieve railroads from the operation of Section 227. And the legislature may say how railroads shall be assessed and how taxes on same are collected.
If the railroads wanted anything further than this, they were too modest to ask for it.—Ittitt Eagle.

Take Notice.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to G. B. Swango must settle immediately at once. His accounts have been placed in my hands for collection, and when I call upon them, owing him I shall expect them to settle. If they do not I will warrant them and they can pay them debt and costs. I will take any kind of stock, at good prices. Respectfully but earnestly,
CHARLES SWANGO.

His Word Carries Great Weight.
The letter of Hon. John G. Carlisle, expressing the opinion that, in its present shape, the new Constitution should not be adopted by the people, is an important contribution to the negative side of the question. Nothing but the integrity of Mr. Carlisle as a citizen, or his ability as a constitutional lawyer, will be questioned by anybody. He is a thoroughly disinterested and sagacious man. His word must, therefore, carry great weight with all classes of the people.—Courier Journal.

Amendment Almost Impossible.
The power of defeating any proposed amendment to the new Constitution will rest with sixteen Senators who may be opposed to it, as "such amendment or amendments" must be agreed to by three fifths of all the members elected to each House before the measure can be entered on the journals. If the disputed points of the Constitution excite as much controversy in the Legislatures as they did among the members of the Convention, it will be a difficult matter to get a three-fifths vote in favor of any amendment. This is an open clause with a vengeance.—Harradsburg Democrat.

Wouldn't Be Outdone.
The new Constitution provides: First, Schedule four, that the Governor shall be elected in odd numbered years; second, Schedule five, that Representatives shall be elected in even numbered years; and third, Section 72, that the Governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at the time when, and places where, they shall respectively vote for Representatives.

In the early history of Timbuctoo the town council of that enlightened municipality decided to make some public improvements. It adopted this resolution: "Resolved, that we build a new jail; that the materials in the jail be utilized for that purpose; and that the old jail shall not be demolished until the new jail shall be ready for occupancy."
The Constitutional Convention was not to be outdone by any puny town council on the globe.—Courier Journal.

These Papers Are Against It.

The Covington Commonwealth publishes the following list of Kentucky newspapers that oppose the adoption of the new Constitution:
The Kentucky Farmer.
The Owensboro Messenger.
The Paducah Standard.
The Hopkinsville Kentuckian.
The Middleborough Herald.
The Standard Journal.
The Frankfort Capital.
The Breckinridge Star.
The Newport Enterprise.
The Georgetown Enterprise.
The Harrodsburg Plaindealer.
The Central City Republican.
The Lexington Bee.
The Madisonville Herald.
The Logan County Union.
The Williamson Public Opinion.
The Callettsburg Democrat.
The Meade County Reporter.
The Hartford Herald.
The Boone County Recorder.
The Richmond Clinax.
The Central City Herald.
The Cadiz Telephone.
The Todd County Progress.
The Glasgow News.
The Harrodsburg Sayings.
The Wilton Free Press.
The Harrodsburg Democrat.
The Nicholasville Democrat.
The Owensboro Outlook.
The HAZEL GREEN HERALD.
The Bowling Green Democrat.
The Louisville News.
The Hart County Record.
The Eddyville Times-Gazette.
The Paducah Journal.
The Cynthiana Democrat.
The Bardonia Record.
The Morgantown Sun.
The Wingo Home Sentinel.
The Webster Citizen.
The Rochester News.
The Buffalo Wheel.
The Louisville Truth.
The Dover News.
The Lexington Gazette.
The Carlisle Mercury.
The Pineville Democrat.
The Mt. Vernon Signal.
The Burkesville Herald.
The Beattyville Democrat.
The Louisville Enterprise.
The Tipton Eagle.
The Somerset Reporter.
The Flemingsburg Times-Democrat.
The Williamson Times.
The Grayson Gazette.
The Ashland Signal.
The Carrollton Democrat.
The Covington Democrat (German).
The Sturgis Enterprise.
The Louisville News.
The Ohio Falls Express.
The Home and Farm.
The Covington Commonwealth.

The Old Man is Against It.

No man in this Commonwealth will do so much to defeat the new Constitution as the old man. He has not been the best Governor the State ever had, and if he can't vote for the new Constitution, how can we? Here is what he says of it: "My personal relations of friendship with the members of the Constitutional Convention inspire me with a strong desire to vote for an instrument which as a body, they have presented to the people for ratification. There is much in the instrument to commend itself to favorable consideration, and much that is objectionable. My views were very distinctly expressed during the sittings of the convention, and I have not found reason to change them. The excessive indulgence in legislation by the convention in matters of taxation and in many other respects, which but be hurtful as depriving the General Assembly of the right to legislate on matters which should be left to their discretion, within proper constitutional restrictions. What seems most obnoxious to me is the indorsement in the Constitution of the principle of protection, giving the right, virtually, of taxing entire communities for the benefit of a few manufacturers. With every desire to act in harmony with my associates, I have not reached the conclusion to vote for the new Constitution."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

How's This, Anyhow?

Col. Jesse Harper, the third party agitator, let the cat out of the bag while in Paducah recently. In conversation with several persons, he declared that the third party managers would make a desperate effort to poll a big vote in Kentucky in order to show members of the party in the Northwest that the third party movement was taking hold in the South, as well as in that locality. He declared that if they did not poll a big vote for the ticket in the August election the movement would receive a black eye, and it would demoralize the party's strength in the West. In his opinion the future growth of the party depended largely upon the result in Kentucky.

Public Speaking.

James H. Swango, of Wolfe county, will address the voters at the following times and places in the interest of the Democratic party:
Pointsville, Johnson co., Saturday July 25.
Salversville, Morgan co., Monday July 27.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Tuesday July 28.
Ezel, Morgan co., Wednesday July 29.
Fraumberg, Menifee co., Thursday July 30.
Canton, Wolfe co., Friday July 31.
Hazel Green, Saturday August 1.
The ladies are especially invited to be present. Speaking promptly at 1 o'clock P. M. each day.

Creates More Opposes.

The opponents of the new Constitution are disposed to concede that one of the few good points in it is the clause reducing the number of jurors from 16 to 12. This, however, is not unimpaired with doubt, when this section is taken in connection with others that show the bent of the convention's alleged mind. An increase is made in the number of judges and courts, but the jurors taken from the people themselves are reduced in number. The idea seems to be more judge and less jury, more rule and fewer local rights, more centralization of power and authority and less confidence in the ability of the people to guard and protect their own interests. This distrust of the common people, the bone and sinew of the land, is shown all through their variegated document.—Callettsburg Democrat.

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Official Organ of the Tenth (Ky.) Congressional District.

B. F. DAVIS, of Ezel, - Editor.
To whom all communications intended for this department should be addressed.

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Sec'y, J. H. TURNER, "

Pine Grove Union.

Whereas, the funds of this county, known as the road and bridge fund, has been appropriated for other uses and no improvement made on our roadways and bridges, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Pine Grove Union, No. 105, of Morgan county, Kentucky, ask the Court of Claims to use the road and bridge fund in building a bridge across Licking river at the county site.

Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted to the county court and be acted upon, and then same be submitted to the proper county authorities.

And whereas, we view with regret the action of the old political parties in refusing to recognize the demands of the Alliance, and treating with contempt the request of the great plain people, and recognizing the fact that the Peoples party, in convention assembled at Covington, Ky., May 29, 1891, took as its platform the St. Louis and Ocala demands of the Alliance, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender said party our sincere thanks and render them no assistance in our power, believing that in doing so we are only exercising the privilege of free American citizens and attempting to carry out and put into effect the demands of our organization.

And whereas the new Constitution of Kentucky, submitted to the people and to be voted upon the first Monday in August, is assailed by the money powers and their subsidized press with evident purpose of defeating it before the people simply because it would put an end to unjust power and insulting arrogance of corporations, therefore be it

Resolved, That Pine Grove Union, No. 105, in regular session July 11, 1891, individually and collectively recognize said constitution as a splendid document of organic law for our country, or any other Commonwealth, because

It is just and impartial.
It wisely protects the common people in all their rights and inalienable rights.
It restricts the great power of corporations for selfish ends.
It taxes all alike, rich and poor, according to each person's property, much or little.

It protects the vote or ballot.
It keeps out hired thugs and Pinkertons.
It puts down the number of public officers.

It curtails public expenditures.
It nips local and special legislation and class laws in the bud.
It refuses long legislative sessions, pleasure jaunts or free passes for legislators to the detriment of the majority of the people and beneficial only to a select few and the corporations and capitalists when they serve no purpose.

It guarantees "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."
Resolved, That Pine Grove Union stands pledged to vote for the new Constitution, and to use all just and honorable means to secure its adoption by the people.

Resolved further, that the foregoing resolutions be presented to the Morgan County Union at its next session, and same be requested to endorse them.

B. F. DAVIS,
H. C. QUICKALL, Com.
A. C. NICKELL, Sec'y.
Adopted by Pine Grove Union in regular session July 11, 1891.
J. E. QUICKALL, Pres.
B. F. DAVIS, Sec.

Why He Wants a Third Party.

The question has been asked by some: "Will not the farmers and producing classes accomplish more by organizing to control both the existing parties, and thus defeat their nominations and policies, than to strike out independently, thereby antagonizing the following of both the old parties and thereby sacrificing their support for the precarious possibilities of a third party?"

Yankee fashion, let us begin by asking a few questions, which, to the average mind, will suggest their own answers. Why should those belonging to one order, holding like principles and working for the same object, be divided into two hostile ranks? If a crew starting out to win a race should half pull one way and the other half pull the other way, how long would it take to win? Would it be wise for those fighting for liberty to enter the enemies' camp unarmed? If farmers are going to organize for the purpose of carrying out certain measures, why not at the same time, co-operate? How can they co-operate when opposing each other in two separate parties? Who controls both the old parties today? Is it money power? What measures for the relief of a depressed agriculture have they carried out during the past twenty years? What notes have they taken of the numerous petitions, resolutions and resolutions of millions of demands? What has history taught us? Has it not taught us that whenever a new issue of great importance has arisen, a new party had to arise in order to decide it? Was it not so in black slavery days, and will it not be so now in white slavery days?

If, as you seem to intimate, farmers can control—that is, possess votes enough to control—both parties, why should they fear to antagonize the followers of both the old parties? Should all the farmers join the new party, how much of a following would the old parties have?

Why are these two old parties holding the same principles and adopting similar platforms kept in existence? Is it not the object of the money power to keep the producers divided, so they—the money power—may reap all the benefits? What matters it to a rich railroad corporation, for example, whether the Republican or Democratic party is successful? In either event, is not the corporation sure to obtain favorable legislation?

No, a thousand times no! Farmers and the producing classes will not accomplish more by dividing their forces in the vain and foolish endeavor of controlling these old boss-ridden, party-controlled corrupt parties—parties that for the past thirty years have been controlled by the plutocrats. Heretofore they have ignored every well defined demand of the farmer, patted him on the back just before the election, laughed at him just after election; called his petitions for relief from class legislation, wild, visionary and impracticable.

When parties cease to listen to the cry of a distressed people, when they fail to grapple new issues, when they continually dwell upon their deeds of the past, when they assert in their platforms whatever will catch votes, and keep out whatever may lose them votes, in short, when parties become thoroughly corrupt, they are dead in all but name, and the sooner buried the better for a country's welfare.

"When the old parties refuse to listen to the masses, then let 'em be wiped out." They out with their old platforms, have refused to listen to a long continued wall of distress that has been going up from millions of toilers all over our broad land. "In union there is strength." "United we stand, divided we fall." "Let the friends of equal rights throughout this whole country arise in their might, wisely concentrate their strength and press right on earnestly and consistently, and our beloved country will be delivered from oppression and its liberties be perpetuated to the end of time." Yes, let us cease to be divided, let us unite, let us co-operate in our every undertaking both in business and in politics, let us pull together, and victory is ours, victory, even in 1892!—N. W. Lermont, Knox county, Mo.

The New Constitution.

LONG BLANCH, Morgan Co., Ky.
MR. B. F. DAVIS: Dear Sir—I want to give a few reasons why the people should adopt the new Constitution:

1. It prohibits candidates from buying and holding all of our lands from settlers. This keeps us from being reduced to serfdom.

2. We give reasons that we gather from the Farmers Home Journal, and they are strong:

"It reduces the grand jury four members, and saves \$17,000 per annum."
"It does away with the justices of the peace, and saves \$60,000 per annum."

"It abolishes the office of public printer, and saves \$10,000 per annum."

"It restricts the legislature to sixty days, and saves \$50,000 per annum."

"It takes banks and other corporations for county and city purposes, and increases the revenue \$150,000 per annum."

"It makes the state stock worth \$180 per tax on \$180, not \$100."

"It provides that there shall be no more Constitutional Conventions."

"It is non-partisan."

"It excludes the 'pocket charters'."

"It provides for a uniform code of laws."

"It provides for a secret ballot system of votes."

"It makes all charters revocable."

"It limits the amount of taxes the counties and cities shall levy."

"It provides for a uniform system of courts."

"It keeps the convicts within the walls."

"It puts an end to the controversy over railway patents."

"It makes counties and cities from being taxed to build railroads."

"It adds \$600,000 to the common school fund."

"It left out the slavery clause."

"It is for the people as against organized capital."

Every voter should go to the polls and vote for it. I for one expect to vote for it and never regret it.

SUCCESS TO THE HERALD AND ITS READERS.

A. B. HALE.

The Peoples Party.

EDITOR F. & L. U. DEPARTMENT—There seems to be quite a diversity of opinion among the people about the Peoples party. Even members of our own order seem to think that we have no right whatever to go into the Peoples party and vote because our order does not intend to vote on political views. Yet they think we have a perfect right to be a hardshell Democrat or Republican, forgetting that the same principle that allows us to belong to either of the old parties allows us to be a Prohibitionist, a new party man, or anything else we choose. Now, we think the people should look up to the platforms of all the parties, regardless of what they are, and vote for the measures that they think nearest right. How is this? We hear some stiff-necked Democrat say, "Oh, the Alliance principles are just the same as the Peoples party." The Alliance Republican will tell you the Alliance platform and the Republican are nearly exactly alike. Yet they hold to the old parties with that death-like grip

Ashland Park Stallions for 1891.

BERMUDA, 5874.

Yearling exhibition 2:39½; two-year-old record 2:39½; three-year-old record 2:43½ (third heat); four-year-old record 2:52; five-year-old 2:50½ (fourth heat); six-year-old record 2:57.

Black horse, 15 hands 3 inches high; foaled June 15, 1883. Bred at Ashland Park.

Sired by BANKER, 4144.

Own brother to Lysander, sire of Lysander Boy 2:20½; Watt 2:24½; William Kearney 2:30½; Lysander Chief 1646.

First dam Fattie Patchen, trial 2:38; granddam of Chestnut Wilkes 2:29; by Manbrino Patchen, sire of the dams of Guy Wilkes 2:15½; Astor 2:17; Rosa Wilkes 2:18½; Elvira 2:18½; Cleora 2:18½; Houli 2:17, and 29 others in the 2:30 list.

Second dam Mandy by Stanhope's Blood Hawk, sire of dam of Almont 2:37½; and Alek Wilkes 2:29½.

Third dam Patti, by Dowling's Venerable, sire of dam of Edgemo 2:28; Manbrino Bruce 2:40½; sire of Kit Curry 2:18½; Bell Wilkes 2:25; Gil's Venerable, sire of Hon. Roy 2:23, and sire of the dams of Abel 2:24½; Col. Bradshaw 2:20½; Nelly L 2:24½; Ganabeta 2:26; The King 2:29½.

Fourth dam Jesse, by Thomas Jefferson.

He is a beautiful black, with right hind ankle white, steel in the face, he is well represents, viz: Hambletonian sire and Manbrino Patchen dam. This cross stands as the very best of all the crosses he has ever demonstrated its value. Of its many representatives not one is the superior of Bermuda, for not one has demonstrated the capacity to train in year to year, beginning in the yearling form; none are better bred or better looking.

When a yearling was entered, his first colts being foaled in 1889, now yearlings. Judged at this age no stallion ever sired more uniform natural gaited colts with speed. He will stand for mares, season of 1891 at \$200 TO INSURE, the colts to be foaled in 1892, \$100. At the time of service and the other \$100 when the mare proves in foal. Being limited to 30 outside mare, parties wishing to mate to him had better book their mares early.

Mares bred by the season, not proving in foal, have the usual privilege of return. I breed sound, highly finished trotters, and have for sale high bred colts and fillies, out of producing dams, by a greater number of prominent sires, than any firm in the land. For sale at prices based on actual individual merit. For further information see catalogues, which can be had on application.

FAYETTE WILKES,

(203)

(Trial Oct. 9, 1886, 2:23½).

Bay horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, foaled May 3, 1878. The handsomest son of his great sire, and the handsomest of any trotting bred horse in the United States.

Sired by George Wilkes, 2:22.

Sire of Harry Wilkes 2:13½; Guy Wilkes 2:15½; Mike Wilkes, pair 2:15½; Wilson 2:16½; So So 2:17; Wilkes, pair 2:16½; Rosa Wilkes 2:18½; Wilton 2:19½; Joe Banker 2:19½; Flora Wilkes, pair 2:19½; Tom Rogers 2:20, etc.

Second dam Sally Hamlet (winner of two-year-old Hamlet Stakes in 1875), by Hamlet (sire of Loretta F 2:18½; A. V. Pauline 2:20½; Truro, pacer, 2:22½; Lady M 2:23; Leontine 2:23½; Brookside Flora 2:29; and the dams of Throckmole 2:18½; Cyclone 2:23½; Grady 2:25½; Graciel 2:25½, and Hamletta 2:29½).

Second dam Sal (dam of Carver 2:26½; Captain Clay, Driftwood, and granddam of Marlowe, pacer, 2:15; by Canada Chief, sire of dam of Governor, 2:20; and Joe Hooker, sire of Maud Mace, 2:17½, etc.

Third dam (the dam of Sock, that produced Blanche, 2:23½), by imp. Yorkshire, sire of dam of Ashland Chief, sire of Black Cloud 2:17½.

Fourth dam by Woodpecker, thoroughbred, sire of Prince 2:27½; ten miles in 25:05½.

The fee of Fayette Wilkes is within the reach of all, and lower than that of any horse of equal merit in Kentucky.

SEASON 1900.

foal, have the usual privilege of return. I breed sound, highly finished trotters, and have for sale high bred colts and fillies, out of producing dams, by a greater number of prominent sires, than any firm in the land. For further information see catalogues, which can be had on application.

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McGuffey's Small Primer.....	3½	Ray's New First Arithmetic.....	15
" Revised Primer.....	8½	" Second Arithmetic.....	10
" Eclectic Speller.....	17	" Third Arithmetic.....	25
" First Reader.....	30	" Key to same.....	50
" Second Reader.....	40	" Key to same.....	85
" Third Reader.....	42	" Key to same.....	75
" Fourth Reader.....	50	McGuffey's 1st Eclectic Geography.....	55
" Fifth Reader.....	50	" 2d Eclectic Geography.....	1 10
" Sixth.....	85	" 3d Eclectic Geography.....	1 30

The above school-book publications of the American Book Company are well-known standards, and we shall at all times have a full supply on hand for sale to school officers, teachers or pupils at the prices named. Other school-books published by the American Book Company, 137 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, supplied at correspondingly low prices.

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